

## THE MURDERED WARRIOR.

The great excitement which has lately prevailed throughout the whole of British India, relative to that vast combination or society of individuals, styling themselves "Thuggees," caused the author of the following tale to believe that any fresh light thrown upon the proceedings of these wholesale murderers, must be acceptable to the reading public; and as the materials from which this tale has been compiled are authentic, and were casually obtained by the author at various times and places during the last few years, he sincerely hopes that any slight faults or inaccuracies, which, perhaps, will occasionally appear in the thread of the narrative, may be attributed to these causes.

The complete unravelling of the mysteries of this singular body, is due to that excellent noble man and enlightened statesman, Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of British India; and when we consider the ancientness of the order, (if we may so term it) its numbers, secrecy and activity before which even the more modern society of Freemasons sinks into insignificance, we cannot but think that great credit must be due to the individual who could thus, by using his official power with energy and discernment, lay open, in a great measure, to the public, the history of this dangerous party.

The atrocities committed by some of the members of this gang, are without parallel in the annals of crime, either for cleverness of contrivance or boldness of execution; for, urged alike by religious fanaticism and the love of gain, and being, moreover, regularly bred to the profession, these individuals went about their cold-blooded murders in such a systematic manner, as to cause the heroes even of an American or European murderer to thrill with horror. The following narrative will give the reader a tolerable insight into their method of procedure.

It was towards the close of a beautiful day in the autumn of the year 1818, that a solitary horseman might have been seen crossing one of those extensive meadows that prevail in the south-eastern neighborhood of the Nerbudda river. His erect and dignified carriage, and the ease and grace with which he managed the noble animal he bestrode, would, even to an inexperienced eye, almost have stamped him as a military character, had not the question been placed beyond a doubt by the brilliant reflection of the sun's rays from the polished surface of his buckler, and the steel head of his long and taper lance, which latter glittered several feet above his head dress, the motion of his horse imparting to it the eccentric glancing of a meteor.

The costume of the warrior was evidently Mahomedan, and from its richness, betokened the wearer to be of some rank. The tunic and trousers were of crimson silk, richly laced with gold; and the sheath of the cimeter, which hung gracefully from his left side, had a mounting of the precious metal, and the trappings of the steed were of the richest description. But as it is time the reader should be introduced to so evidently an important personage, we will proceed at once to the task.

Abdur Kaled was a Mahatta chieftain of no mean rank, and during the late war which his countrymen had been waging against the British, had proved himself a warrior of considerable military experience and prowess, and often had the *sorried* columns of the spahis and troops of the line gazed with mingled admiration and anxiety upon Abdur and his splendid troop of horsemen, as they wheeled to the right or left, advanced or retired, with the rapidity of lightning, causing the aforesaid troops to obey with rather more than their usual alacrity the order, "prepare to receive cavalry," no time being lost either in giving or obeying this command, as soon as the glittering cavalcade appeared in the distance.

But peace had been proclaimed between the two belligerent powers, and the Mahatta prince having assembled his followers merely awaited by the ratification by the council of a few articles of the treaty to return to his capital. But Abdur Kaled, burning with impatience again to embrace his beloved wife, Zulema, and her children, obtained permission of his royal master to leave the camp before the general movement of the army; and in his impatience to be gone, utterly neglected the advice of the prince to his favorite chieftain, viz. that he should take with him some of his followers; but mounting his charger, and scarcely heeding the adieus of his various friends, rode alone and unattended from the camp, it being the third day of his journey that we introduced him to the reader. The sun was rapidly sinking towards the horizon, and when we consider the dreary solitude the rider was traversing, and his distance from any human habitation, the slow pace at which he was advancing would have appeared singular in the extreme. But perhaps he was thinking of his absent beloved ones, or it might be, that a presentiment of the dreadful fate that awaited him was weighing heavily upon his spirit; be this as it may, certain it is that he allowed the animal he rode to choose its own pace, and he appeared to be in a deep reverie.

Abdur had advanced in this manner for the space of an hour, and had nearly reached the extremity of the meadow, when he was aroused by hearing a low and plaintive wailing, as of a female in distress, and upon raising his eyes, observed a figure robed in white, seated upon the ground at a short distance from where these mournful sounds appeared to issue.

Like a true warrior, Abdur was ever ready to assist the distressed; therefore turning out of the path, he rode up to the figure, and his interest was immediately more strongly excited upon finding himself gazing upon a female of the most exquisite beauty, who appeared to be bewailing her hard fate in tones of bitter anguish. With great solicitude, Abdur inquired the cause of her grief, when a voice, possessing the softest modulated and most insinuating tones that Abdur thought he had ever heard, thus replied—

"Ah! my lord! It is but a few hours since some ruffians burst into my peaceful and beautiful cottage, and having slain my husband, who would have resented the intrusion, seized upon our dear children and myself to bear us into slavery. But fear and hope give me strength, I broke from their hold, and flying from the door, sought protection in the neighboring jungle; but thinking to meet with assistance, I wandered some distance from home, and now let me entreat my lord to accompany me there with all speed, as we may yet be in time to save my darling babes from slavery."

Abdur hesitated not a moment, but told her to lead the way with all expedition, that he would follow, as he feared not to encounter a half dozen such cowardly ruffians with his single arm. Smiling her thanks through her tears, the female rose with alacrity, and glided over the ground with a rapidity that astonished Abdur, who had to exert himself, or rather his steed, to keep up with her. She speedily gained the jungle, which here skirted the meadow, distant not more than two or three hundred yards from the left of the path way, and threaded her way with amazing celerity among the tangled brushwood. They had proceeded for some time in silence, when Abdur observed that she appeared to be leading him deeper and deeper into the wilderness, and for the first time, suspicion of her intentions flashed across his mind. He was about to question her upon this point, when at that moment his horse happened to stumble over the projecting root of a shrub, which accident occupied all his attention, and upon raising his eyes, to his astonishment, he could not perceive his fair companion in any direction, and upon his horse advancing a step or two, he found himself on a small, open glade, and in the presence of five individuals, two of whom had the appearance of merchants, and were seated upon the ground, apparently enjoying a repast; the remaining three seemed to be servants, and were attending to a camel, laden with merchandise, and two horses were gazing at no great distance.

Upon observing Abdur, the strangers rose, saluted him after the eastern manner, and introduced themselves as merchants, who had lost their way in the wilderness, and had decided upon remaining in that spot till the morning. They invited Abdur to share their repast, and proposed that when the morning dawned they should endeavor to find their course to the nearest town or village, as they presumed that he had lost his way.

It must be confessed that Abdur felt rather puzzled how to account for the singular adventure that had befallen him; yet those persons appeared so respectable, and their words had so much the appearance of truth, that all things considered, he thought that it was his

wisest plan to accept their invitation. He therefore dismounted, saluted them courteously, and was soon seated by their side, engaged in discussing his share of a repast, which his long ride rendered very acceptable. A flask or two of excellent wine was not wanting. All parties appeared very opportunely to forget that this beverage was strictly prohibited by the tenets of their faith. Its generous influence, however, appeared to be rapidly banishing the usual Mussulman reserve and placidity. Abdur then related to his friends his adventure with the beautiful woman; they immediately gave it as their opinion that it was a good genius who had appeared to him for the purpose of conducting him to shelter and safety for the coming night, and being a true Mahomedan, Abdur was very soon induced to be of the same opinion, more especially when he considered her singular disappearance. An hour or two had thus passed very pleasantly, when "My lord carries a beautiful cimeter," suddenly exclaimed one of the seeming merchants, "for doubtless such a splendid sheath contains nothing less worthy of it than a pure Damascus blade?" Abdur took it from his side and handed it to the stranger, who appeared anxious to examine it more closely. No sooner had he done so, however, than the folly of thus parting with his only available weapon appeared obvious to him.

Short time, however, was allowed him to regret, as he speedily felt his arms rudely seized from behind, and by a sudden jerk, he was pulled back upon the ground while his quondam associates, the merchants, sprang to their feet, and one of them unwinding his turban, it was passed round Abdur's neck quick as lightning, they then took their stations, one at each end of the turban, while their assistants, who had previously thrown him on his back, now held his hands firmly grasped in theirs. Death, with all its horrors, now stared him in the face, and he felt the sickening thought that he was completely in the power of those wretches, whose hearts had never felt the touch of pity. But nerved to desperation, as his mind reverted to his absent wife and children, he made a phrenzied effort to escape and regain his cimeter, which he perceived was lying upon the ground a few paces distant.

But the villains, alarmed at the strength he displayed, hastened to draw open their instruments of death. A livid hue quickly overspread the countenance of their victim, followed by a convulsive shudder of the limbs, and the gallant warrior was added to list of those murdered by these wretches, who now slept the sleep of death.

"His helpless fate unknown," the dead body was speedily stripped of every thing valuable, and the consecrated pickaxe, whose sound is heard not save by the initiated, was soon put in requisition to hide the witness of their iniquity from mortal eyes. The whole party having then collected their plunder, moved rapidly and silently from this scene of darkness and death.

A few years ago, a *Thug* having been discovered and condemned to death, confessed, among numerous other murders, his having been concerned in the one above related.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—Mr. Gilbert states that the first run in the history of banking in this country occurred in 1667, twenty-seven years before the establishment of the Bank of England. The Dutch Admiral, De Ruyter, had taken Sheerness, and had sent his Vice Admiral, Van Ghent, up the Medway, to destroy Chatham. The greatest alarm prevailed in London, and, as we learn from Pepy's Diary, that confusion and imbecility prevailed in the councils of the Government. The citizens ran to their goldsmiths or bankers to withdraw their money. Various efforts were made to restore confidence. There was another extraordinary run in 1745 on the Bank of England, when the army of the Pretender was rapidly marching on the metropolis. A public meeting was held, and upwards of a thousand merchants signed a declaration expressing their readiness to take bank notes. At that critical period the bank paid cash in silver, instead of gold, to gain time. A still more remarkable run, from the consequences which it produced, was in 1797. Fears of foreign invasion prevailed, the Government required money, and public confidence was shaken. On Saturday, the 25th of February, there was only £1,270,000 in coin and bullion remaining in the coffers of the bank.

On Monday an order in council was distributed among the crowd assembled at the bank to demand gold, intimating that Government had exempted the bank from payments in cash. It was then that notes for so small a sum as £1 were authorized to be issued. The restriction of cash payments continued during the long and expensive war. The bank made an effort to return to cash payment from 1817 to 1819, but it was not till the 1st of May, 1821, that payments in specie legally and permanently commenced. Since that time, except for a short period at the end of 1825, Bank of England notes under £5 have been withdrawn from circulation; and ultimately, all bank notes under £5 were prohibited throughout England. In the "panic" of 1825, the run on the Bank of England was the greatest that had taken place since 1797. In April of May, 1825, the bank had about £10,000,000 of bullion, and by November it was reduced to £1,300,000.

During the run, gold was handed over as soon as called for, in bags of twenty-five sovereigns each. But at that critical time, says a bank director, "bullion came in, and the mint coined; they worked double tides; in short, they were at work night and day; we were perpetually receiving gold from abroad, and coin from the mint." On one day the bank discounted 4,200 bills. On the 8th of December, 1825, the discounts at the bank were £7,500,000; on the 15th, they were £11,500,000; on the 22d, £14,500,000; and on the 29th, they were £15,000,000. The annual average of commercial paper under discount at the bank was £2,916,500 in 1795; in 1800, it was £6,401,900; from 1805 to 1816, it varied from £11,000,000 to £20,000,000; from 1817 to 1826, it varied from about £2,000,000 to £6,000,000; in 1830, it was only £919,900; and in 1831, £1,533,600. The annual average of loss by bad debts on discounts has been, from 1795 to 1831, both inclusive, £31,696.

**Penny Magazine.**

**PAUPERISM.**—A cause was tried before Assistant Justice Kirtland, of the Six District Court, yesterday, in which the Commissioners of the Almshouse were plaintiffs, and one William O'Connor defendant, under the Act of the Legislature of this State, "to amend the Act for the relief and support of indigent persons, passed April, 1831," which imposes a penalty of \$50 upon any person who shall bring, or be in any manner concerned in bringing, into the city any poor or indigent person, with the intent to make such person chargeable to the city.

It appeared from the evidence, that O'Connor, who is an Irishman, and a tailor by trade, who has been in this country about eighteen months, and is in very indigent circumstances himself, went to Amboy last week and brought up to this city five of the Phebe's passengers, lately arrived from Ireland, three of whom were sick of the ship fever, and all of them without any means of support. O'Connor being unable to take care of them, applied to the Visiter of the Almshouse while on one of his visits, to have them removed to the Bellevue Hospital, alleging that they were unable to take care of themselves, and he himself had no means. The case being clearly proved against him, the Court gave a judgment of fifty dollars against O'Connor.

## THE FREDERICK ROBBERY.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 24.

You will recollect how early I apprized you of the great robbery at Talbot's hotel in this city, by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the portmanteau of General Edwards, Cashier of the Bank of Leesburg, Virginia, from the bar room of the hotel, which contained 25,000 in bank notes. You also recollect that the supposed offender was arrested, and escaped indictment by the grand jury not finding a bill, owing, as was alleged, to a want of sufficient evidence. Since then things here have remained pretty quiet, although public opinion has been almost unanimous as to who was the real culprit. But to the point, I have just learnt, since my arrival here, that the whole subject is to be re-opened again, on account of new disclosures having taken place, growing out of the circumstance of Mr. Talbot, the wife of the hotel keeper, having gone before a magistrate, and given, under oath, a full detail of the robbery, how it was committed, and by whom! This, as you may suppose, has brought up the whole matter afresh, and created a great deal of excitement. General Edwards has been sent for to come on and enter upon a new prosecution of the affair. He is daily expected, and as soon as new developments take place, I will apprise you of them, should they not transpire through the newspapers here or some other channel.

P. S. I have just been told that the person implicated by the testimony of Mrs. T. has absconded.

Correspondence of the Balt. Post.

**The Magnetic Telegraph.**—The New Wurtzburg Gazette gives the following of the 30th of June, from Munich:—"Yesterday some astonishment was excited among us by seeing on the roofs of the loftiest houses in the town, several men employed in passing iron wires, which extended from the towers of the church of Notre Dame, above the Isar, as far as the Chateau d'Eau of Mount Gasteigberg, from them to the observatory of Bogenhausen, and back to the tower of Notre Dame. These wires are intended to exemplify a project of Professor Steinheil, for the conveyance of intelligence by means of electric magnetism. It is stated that in two seconds communications might possibly be conveyed from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, by means of a telegraph of this description."

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

From ten to fifteen thousand bales of domestic cotton goods are said to have been shipped at Boston for China, within a short time past. The prices are such as the sellers call fair, and such as yield a liberal profit on the present cost of manufacturing.

Though there is much in the present aspect of our affairs to create apprehension, we are nevertheless inclined to look forward with hope rather than despondency. Notwithstanding the prevailing embarrassments, the presence of the most active principles of national prosperity, whatever they may be, has no where been more clearly perceptible than in this country.

We are at a period of our national existence, corresponding with the youth of a vigorous and healthy individual, when the body is daily developing new resources in all its parts, and possesses an elasticity which enables it to throw off almost every principle of evil that may be introduced into it. It is true that the buoyant spirits which betray to excess, may be themselves the very causes of ruin, and to these causes too, do we refer much of the distress which now exists; and we would rather in ordinary times allow than exalt the sentiment of national pride which so easily runs into presumption. But when a crisis is actually upon us—when the hour of calamity has come, and many are perhaps too prone to despond, and even despair, it may be well to remind them and ourselves that if the trial is severe, we are yet strong enough, with the favor of Providence, to go through this and many other trials of equal severity.

The history of the world offers no example, in any way parallel, of so rapid and extensive development of all the elements of national prosperity as have been witnessed in our country; and when we contemplate the condition of the country at this very time; population proceeding in the same steady unifying progress; improvement in science and learning, education, morals and religion, the object of general attention and solicitude, we cannot doubt that the causes to which we have owed our prosperity still exist.

When we reflect upon the variety and excellence of the natural products—animal, vegetable and mineral—that enrich the different parts of our almost boundless territory—the cotton, the sugar, the tobacco, the corn, the hemp, the flax, that cover our plains—the flocks and herds that feed upon our pastures—the groves and forests of oak, live oak, cedar, pine, maple, and every other useful and ornamental tree that overshadows our mountains; the wealth of really precious metals and other fossils—the iron, lead, coal, salt, granite, marble, that fill with inexhaustible and incalculable treasures their hitherto almost unexplored recesses; when we reflect upon this almost unexampled abundance of materials, and consider at the same time the great natural advantages we possess for turning them to account in our rivers and water courses—in the intelligence, industry and enterprise, and we may perhaps venture to add, though not without some painful qualifications, the comparative temperance, patience, perseverance, and general moral character of our citizens; above all, in that singular blessing of Providence, by the effect of which it has happened, in recompense perhaps for the rare virtues of our fathers, that in this favored region, and this alone upon the wide face of the earth, the individual is permitted to enjoy the fruit of his labor undiminished by exorbitant legal exactions—when we reflect upon this extraordinary combination of favorable circumstances, we cannot doubt that our condition is, after all, eminently auspicious to the full attainment of the highest blessings of human society.

**QUEEN VICTORIA.**—English politics.—The foreign correspondent of the New York Express gives the following sketch of the state of parties in England:

The first measures of Queen Victoria have been of popular character. She has received Lord Durham with delight, whilst the Tories she has noticed with coldness and distance.

The individuals already named to form part of her household belong to the popular portion of the whig party. They are not radicals. This could not be expected—but they are any thing but Tories. She has confirmed the government of Lord Mulgrave in Ireland. She has given it to be understood that justice is to be done to that portion of the united kingdom—and O'Connell is so satisfied that better days for his country are in reserve, that he has addressed a letter to his friend French, in which he has exhorted his supporters, and the Catholics and liberal Protestants throughout Ireland, to form an association, or rather hundreds of associations, to bear the name of the "Queen's Associations." This is able generalship on the part of O'Connell. Whilst the Tories are distrusting the queen he comes forward to place unlimited confidence in her, and by this master stroke of policy to identify the cause of the queen with that of Ireland. The queen, in her turn, proposes to visit every part of her dominions. She is to begin with Ireland—then to proceed to Scotland—then Wales—and finally to show herself at various points in England. This will be a wise and popular proceeding, and will tend to conciliate all parties, and rally round her the democracy as well as the aristocracy.

The general elections in Great Britain will be the most vigorously contested of any elections which have ever taken place in that country. All that local influence—rank—family interest—fortune—clerical influence—material influence—university influence—and an unbounded and most lavish expenditure of money can effect or bring about, will be so effected at the elections on behalf of, and by the Tories and conservatives. The Carlton club will spend its millions if necessary. The aristocracy will move heaven and earth to obtain a majority in the new house of commons, or at least such an equality of suffrages as to render the march of the whig administration next to impossible. Next to the delight of doing evil themselves, the Tories must rejoice in the pleasure of preventing the doing of good by others. Every place is to be contested. No where are whigs or radicals to be allowed to go quietly over the course. All the metropolitan counties, districts, and boroughs, are to be contested inch by inch, and London, Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, Finsbury, Lambeth, and Marylebone, are already canvassed by the Tory party.

It is impossible to predict, with any thing like certainty, what will be the result of all their manoeuvres. The conservatives are very powerful in agricultural districts; they are otherwise in manufacturing towns and cities. The clergy, the aristocracy, the magistracy—and I believe I must add, a large portion of the Wesleyan ministers are occupied in securing the votes of the electors for Tory, or at least for conservative candidates.

The queen has resolved on waiting the result of the elections—and on not coming to any practical decisions until she shall see on which side there is a majority. The duke of Wellington to secure a Tory majority has promised to settle all the questions of Ireland next session—but will the country believe him! It is a mere trick to gain votes and time. On the whole, the queen is popular—and perhaps justly so for a queen.

Yours, obediently,

O. P. Q.

## NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Washington City American Society.

Whereas, it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Based, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence, and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws, the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born *equally free*, to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores, when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character as a separate people high and above the engrainment of monarchical despotisms.

## ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

**First.** We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

**Second.** We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

**Third.** That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

**Fourth.** That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans; for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

**Fifth.** That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected with any religious sect or denomination, leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith, adhering for ourselves to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

**Sixth.** That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Mr. B. K. Morse moved to amend the foregoing by adding other articles, which, in like manner, after some amendments, were adopted.

1st. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

2d. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and duties whose shall be therein defined.

3d. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

4th. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title in this city.

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert those rights guaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually but surely over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the age. A contest between the aristocratic and democratic principles, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people, to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers: out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives of Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the whigs who go for liberal, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war; consequently, it is the object with both whigs and Tories, to rid the country of this dangerous intermediate party, and no other sure means is offered than to ship them to our shores: Hence the overwhelming arrival of

emigrants. It is nonsense to talk of their innate love of the "democratic principle"; they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which factious leaders in England had determined to uproot society; overthrow peace and government; track the land with their bloody footsteps, and pollute every consecrated avenue, leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of its conductor to substantiate these charges by proofs derived from English writers, and explain the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the electric elements of a great political storm, branded by the good and patriotic, destitute of principle, anxious for power as the means of wealth, regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in the Lazarhouses of over-taxed and discontented parishes, hated and detested from their youth to their maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, place their feet upon our soil, ignorant of our customs—regardless of our laws, and careless of these great uniting qualities that bind us together a united and happy people.

To counteract evil influence arising from whatever cause, the public press has been found at all times, since the glorious era of its discovery, an efficient agent. Its influence goes forth upon the four winds of heaven, and its high voice is heard in the four quarters of the earth. Its eloquence rings in the congregated councils of nations, and it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oppressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proportion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power—all causes have acknowledged its aid, and it is now proposed, that the cause of our country and our countrymen, should be supported and made manifest through this great organ.

The times are ripe for our purpose. The system with England to flood this country, has proved of advantage to her taxed landholders—her impoverished parishes—to her government—her aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have determined to eradicate an evil, not by the enactment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of an outrage and an injury. The other nations of Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are following her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to secure themselves against the chances of a plague, the filthy victims of the wrath of heaven, will be shipped to our hospitable shores.

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chiefest aim, and we appeal to the well judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular individual there; but our eyes will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will seek nothing but the banner of our native land, streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer, than the true American worship, around the altar of American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature; and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native, whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius—they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the political dramas.

Domestic and current intelligence shall be regularly given, in a short and agreeable manner.

The proceedings of Congress will be condensed, and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with impartiality, and opinion with the utmost and most delicate respect.

HENRY J. BRENT.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber intending to remove his umbrella manufactory to on his present location, respectfully requests of his customers who have left umbrellas, parasols or frames with him to ever and repair, and likewise those that have left frames, etc. without orders, respectively to call and take them away, otherwise he cannot be accountable for them after the lapse of thirty days.

DANIEL PIERCE

## HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS—

**ROTELER & JONN**, on Pennsylvania Avenue between 44th and 5th streets, have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we would invite the attention of persons furnishing, the following list comprises a part of our stock, Pier, Card, Dining, Breakfast, Washing and Kitchen Sinks, Bedsteads, Beds and Mattresses, Sofas, Seledorans, Dressing and plain Benches, Gilt frame, Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses, Box, Toilet and commode, Wash, Mahogany, Case seat and wood Chairs, and Rocker chairs, Drawers, Toilet and Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Picklers and Cups and Saucers, Glass tumblers, Decaners, Wine-glasses and Pitchers, Hook and Champagne glasses, Plated castles, Candlesticks and Snuffer and trays, Astral, Hall, Mantle and Side Lamps, Ivory handled Knives and Forks full sets of 51 pieces, Common and Buck handled Knives and Forks, Shaved and Toilets, Fenders and Andirons, Britannia Tea Sets, Spoons and Coffee Pots, Block tin Coffee Pots and Beggins, Eggbeaters and Bread Graters, Hearth, Grub, Hair, Blacking, Sweeping, Horse and Scrubbing Brushes, Tea caddies, Coffee Mills, and Spice Boxes, a general assortment of Tin and Iron Ware, Wasters Chairs, Market, Work, Knife and Cake Baskets, Baskets, Tea boards, Bases, Lichen and Glass Curtain Knobs, Glass and Mahogany Broomsticks, Bird Cages, Spades, Hoes, Rakes and Grid Irons, Ivory Rolling Combs a superior article, Corkerewes, Lignumviter and Brass Castors, Tacks, Sewers, Nails, Braces, and Iron and Britannia Spoons, Removable Keys and Brass Serv-Rings, Boxes of Blacking, and Hat and Mouse Traps, Hinge-ham, Painted and Cedar Buck-Bread Troughs, Cork Boards and Clothes Pins, Barrell Covers, Churns and Tubbs, Feathers and Basket Carriages, Tea Bells and Spoon Stands, Table Mats and Stable Lamps, besides a variety of useful articles not enumerated, all of which they will sell low.

aug 10—tf

**W. M. W. BANNERMAN**, respectfully informs the public that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches, also Copperplate printing.

**SOFA AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS.**—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand and will manufacture to order,

## CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS

Of all kinds at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give a call at our Ware-Rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol Gate and Railroad depot.

Our stock on hand consists of Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedsteads Column and plain Sideboards Dressing, Column and plain Bureaus Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card and Breakfast Tables Mahogany, Maple and Poplar Bedsteads Lockers, Cabinets, Bookcases Wardrobes, Washstands Mahogany, Rocking, and Parlor Chairs And every other article in the Cabinet line. Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for new. Funerals attended to, and every requisite furnished. N. B. Individual notes taken in payment of debts, or for Furniture. aug 10—tf

**W. M. P. ELLIOT**—Architect and Engineer, No 10, City Hall, continues to make Designs and Drawings of Public and Private Buildings.